

Joannes Maximiliaan Dumas, bird collector in the East Indies and New Guinea

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SUMMARY.—J. M. Dumas is one of the lesser-known collectors of natural history items in the former Dutch East Indies at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. We have been able to follow his activities between the ages of 38 and 55. In so doing, we have discovered that he interacted widely with other expeditions and collectors active in the area at that time and that his significant career can only be developed by summarising his involvement with many other people.

Many zoological collectors ventured into the islands of what is now Indonesia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Often their specimens were sold through dealers that specialised in natural history items to private or public collections, with few data available concerning the collector himself. Lord Walter Rothschild, whose large private collection was being assembled at this time, was an exception to this usual practice. Although he, too, purchased through dealers, whenever possible he had the collector send specimens directly to him. After selecting the specimens he wanted to purchase, the remainder were sent to dealers to sell for the collector (Rothschild 1983: 157–158). Rothschild and his bird curator, Ernst Hartert, were meticulous about crediting collectors for the bird specimens they studied, providing information in this respect that is often not available in other reports of the time. Most of these early collectors also collected mammals and other animals, but these collections are less well documented. Plant collectors, many of whom were the same

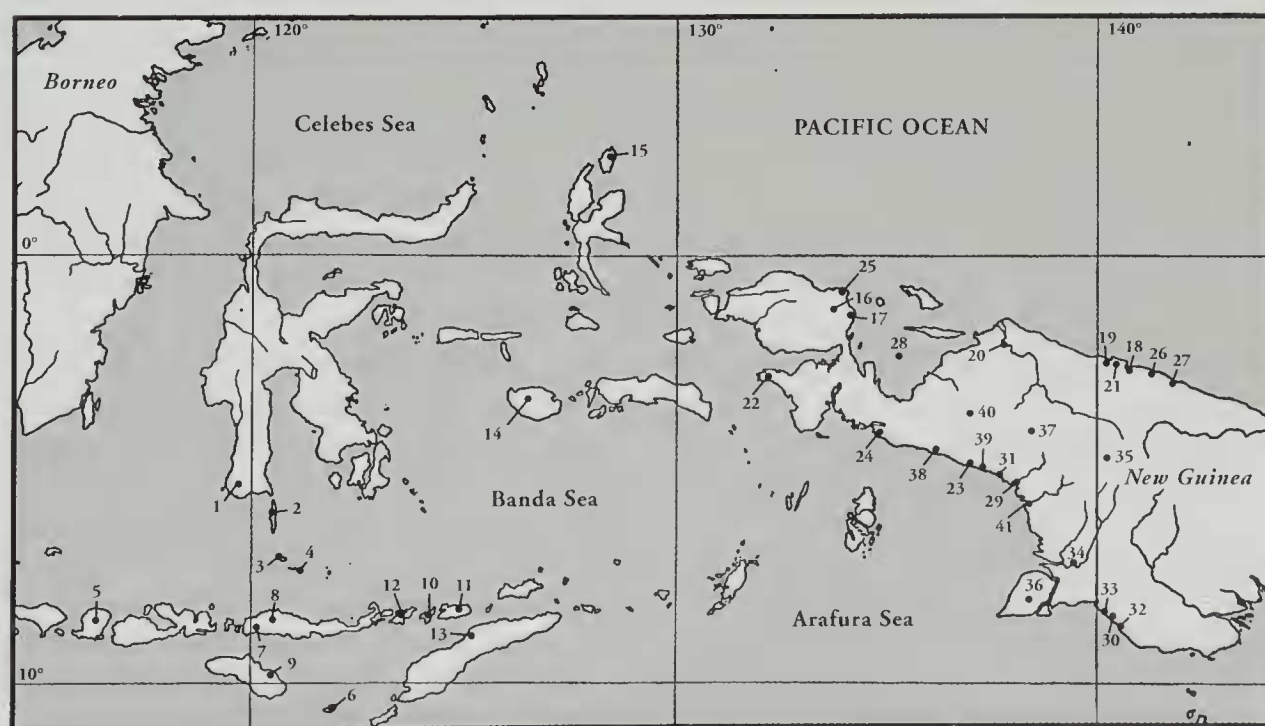


Figure 1. Map of main areas visited by J. M. Dumas, keyed to numbers within brackets in text and Gazetteer.



Figure 2. J. M. Dumas in Netherlands New Guinea (from Fotobureau, Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen, Amsterdam)

Figure 3. J. M. Dumas in Netherlands New Guinea (from Fotobureau, Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen, Amsterdam)

individuals, were thoroughly documented by van Steenis-Kruseman (1950). Appendix B provides coordinates for the localities mentioned in the text, while the localities shown in Fig. 1 are noted by numbers in brackets in the text and in the Gazetteer.

The collector we follow here is Johannes Maximiliaan Dumas, one of the lesser known of these intrepid men, but one who traveled widely as a collector and frequently interacted with other collectors of the period. He probably had more and wider experience in former Dutch New Guinea, now Papua Province, Indonesia, than any other single collector. 'Jan' Dumas was born on 22 June 1856 at Bagelen, Java, the son of Louis Maximiliaan Dumas. He attended school in Batavia (now Jakarta), but at the age of 16 quit school and became a planter at various locations in eastern Indonesia, later following a life of traveling, especially as a collector of natural history specimens (Dumas & Dumas 1997). Smythies (1957: 541) described Dumas as 'a Eurasian who travelled extensively (mostly in New Guinea) collecting birds and insects; he owned land in North Borneo [now Sabah], the tenants of which did not have to pay him rent, but in return yearly a dozen of them had to follow him on his travels—a delightfully feudal arrangement!'

As a bird collector, Dumas first came to our attention as an assistant to Alfred H. Everett, a well-known collector. It is not known exactly when Everett hired Dumas or whether they had been acquainted prior to the actual hiring. The fact that both Dumas and Everett had ties to Sabah in northern Borneo would indicate that this is a possibility.

Everett collected widely in the Philippines, supported by and reported on by the Marquis of Tweeddale (*ante* Viscount Walden / Arthur Hay) in a series of 12 articles in volumes of the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* between 1877 and 1879. Everett certainly hired 'native collectors' during this period, but Tweeddale only once mentioned that Everett had been 'assisted' by his brother, Harold H. Everett, on Bohol Island. After Tweeddale's death in 1878 (Sharpe 1879b), Everett apparently continued to send specimens to the Natural History Museum (formerly the British Museum (Natural History), London,



Figure 4 Type specimen of Greater Melampitta *Mellopitta* (now *Melampitta*) *gigantea* Rothschild, 1899 (Matthew Shanley / American Museum of Natural History, New York)



Figure 5. Type specimen of Buru Thrush *Geocichla* (now *Zoothera*) *dumasi* Rothschild, 1899 (Matthew Shanley / American Museum of Natural History, New York)

BMNH). Beginning in 1876, Sharpe had begun a series of publications in *Ibis* on Everett's collections from Borneo that continued intermittently until 1894. Everett's 'hunters' are sometimes mentioned, but if Dumas was among them, he was not mentioned by name (Sharpe 1876, 1877, 1879a, 1888, 1894). In the last reference, Sharpe noted that Everett collected in the Sulu archipelago around July 1893, saying that he had been very ill on Sibutu Island and that the sexing had been done by his native hunters, but there was no mention of an assistant.

In late 1893, Lord Walter Rothschild was informed by Charles Hose, an explorer of inland areas of Sarawak, of Everett's plans to collect in the Natuna Islands. Rothschild (1894: 467) thereupon made arrangements with Everett to forward his collections directly to him for study. During this period, Rothschild was adding specimens of birds, mammals and butterflies to his growing private collection at his home in Tring, England, and had just begun publishing his own journal, *Novitates Zoologicae* (in 1894). The first collections Rothschild purchased from Everett were those from the Natuna Islands of Sirhassen and Bunguran, made in September and October 1893 (Rothschild 1894: 467). There was no mention of an assistant in the articles reporting on the bird and mammal collections (Hartert 1894, Thomas & Hartert 1894).

In his own report on the birds he collected on Balabac Island in December 1893 to early January 1894 and at Rocky Bay, Palawan Island, Philippines, during the latter half

of January and the beginning of February 1894, Everett (1895) noted 'native collectors' but made no mention of an assistant.

November–December 1894 The second collection that Rothschild purchased from Everett comprised a small collection of birds from northern Mindoro Island and from Laguna de Bay, near Manila, Luzon Island, Philippines, made at the end of November and part of December 1894, and reported on by Ernst Hartert (1895a, 1895b). It was on this trip that Everett seriously injured his leg and was forced to return to his home on Labuan Island, Sabah (Hartert 1895a: 64), and to subsequently seek treatment in London. He met with Rothschild at this time and Hartert (1895b: 486) noted that Everett had recovered his health and had begun 'collecting again in other quarters.' It was shortly after this that Dumas was first mentioned, and we think that he was probably hired at this time because Everett needed assistance in the field, particularly at high altitudes, due to his leg injury. Dumas would have been 38 years of age at this point.

September–October 1895 The 'other quarters' proved to be southern Celebes (now Sulawesi) Island, Indonesia, where Everett collected from September to October 1895 (Hartert 1896a). Here Everett mentioned his assistant, Dumas, who had three Borneo men with him (presumably his own tenants). On Sulawesi, Everett remained at the relatively low-altitude camp at Indrulaman, and it was Dumas and his men who established a base camp at the village of Tasoso, the highest village in the district, and collected above there at higher altitudes, 'for the most part between 6000 and 7000 feet, and not at all below 5600 feet' for 23 days. These specimens are labelled 'Bonthain Peak.' Everett filled in the front of the label, but the reverse is labelled 'Tasoso' by Dumas. Later, Everett said that it was his habit to add 'Nat. Coll.' (= native collector) next to the sex symbol on the label unless the specimen had been sexed by himself or his assistant. In the latter case there is no annotation after the sex symbol (Hartert 1897c: 514). Because Everett was extremely careful about the sexing of his specimens, the implication is that he placed a great deal of trust in Dumas by accepting his sexing of the specimens. Dumas, being a native Dutch speaker, was also probably additionally useful in dealing with Dutch authorities in various localities.

Dumas and his men were undoubtedly also collecting mammals, as Everett (*in* Hartert 1896a: 150) noted a number of mammals seen but not collected on the mountain and other mammals expected but not seen. Publication of these sight records indicates that Everett trusted Dumas' accuracy. We have not found a publication on the mammals collected.

While on Bonthain Peak (now known as Mount Lompobatang [1]), Dumas collected on the crest above Tasoso known as Buah Kraiing (Hartert 1896b: 149–150), and there he encountered Paul and Fritz Sarasin, who were also collecting on Sulawesi. In his report to Hartert, Everett included altitude and temperature readings given to Dumas by these collectors. The Sarasins (1905: 325–331) published a two-volume account of their travels and were at Tasoso on 28–30 October 1896 but did not mention meeting Dumas, nor was he mentioned by Meyer & Wigglesworth (1896) who reported on their collection, with new forms from the high altitudes first described by those authors. Because the new forms collected by the Sarasins were published first (Hartert 1896b: 149), fewer of the forms collected by Dumas proved to be undescribed. Nevertheless, Hartert (1896a,b) described four new forms based on material collected by Dumas and his men on Mount Lompobatang, and Stresemann (1931: 80) subsequently described another from Dumas' specimens (see Appendix A). Dumas and his men also must have assisted in the collecting at Indrulaman when they were not at the mountain camp, but only the Tasoso specimens can be with certainty credited to Dumas, as Everett himself wrote the labels on all of the specimens. Altogether, 165 species were collected on southern Sulawesi.

November 1895 Everett then sent his men (presumably including Dumas) ahead to the island of Saleyar (now Selajar [2]), and later followed them there (Hartert 1896b: 165). The specimens are dated November 1895.

December 1895 Specimens were also collected in December 1895, on Djampea (now Tanahjampea [3]) and Kalao [4] islands. Many new forms were described from these collections (Hartert 1896b: 165) but Everett filled in all of the labels, and it is not possible to identify any Dumas specimens from these islands.

May–June 1896 Everett next collected on Lombok Island [5] in May and June 1896 (Hartert, 1896c). Even though a thorough collection was made, no new taxa resulted as William Doherty's collection from Lombok had arrived in the Rothschild Collection prior to Everett's. Although Everett wrote to Hartert that he had new men with him on Lombok because the men who had been with him on Sulawesi and the other islands had struck for higher wages than he was prepared to pay, Dumas remained his assistant (Hartert, 1896c: 592). Dumas ascended Mount Rinjani, in the northern mountains, and viewed the main crater of the volcano from the Sengkarien summit, second in height to Rinjani Peak, and his detailed description of the crater lake is included by Hartert (1896c: 592). Dumas has noted 'Sankarean, 4000' on the reverse of these specimens. A total of 103 species was collected on Lombok, and the presence of a large duck on the crater lake was reported, undoubtedly by Dumas.

August–September 1896 Hartert (1897b) then reported on Everett's collection of 51 species (plus an additional four species reported as sight records) from Savu (now Sawu [6]) Island, made in August and September 1896. Everett collected on both the east and west ends of the island and at an intermediate station, but gave no information concerning an assistant. However, because Dumas was with Everett on Flores (see below), he was probably also on Sawu.

October 1896 Everett had landed briefly at Endeh (now Ende), southern Flores Island, in August 1896, but had not been permitted to go inland and had only collected a few common birds. After collecting on Sawu, he returned to Flores in October 1896 (Hartert 1897a,c, 1898a). His headquarters were at a locality called 'Nanga Ramu' or 'Nanga Roma', which is the same as Nanga Ramut [7] (Mees 2006: 12–13, 229) on the south coast of Manggarai in western Flores. Here his 'hunters' succeeded in collecting up to c.1,525 m, but the lawlessness of the interior prevented his sending them further inland. The whole of his party was ill with dysentery and fever. Hartert (1897c: 514) quoted Everett: 'With regard to the sexing of the specimens, as on previous occasions the abbreviation 'nat. coll.' signifies that the native collector is solely responsible for its correctness, and where my initials follow the sex-symbol it means that I sexed such specimens with special care myself, and where the symbols appear alone the sex has been checked by my assistant or myself.' The 'assistant' is not named, but Mount Repok [8] was the mountain collecting locality, and this locality is written in Dumas' hand on the reverse of the labels on higher altitude specimens. A total of 114 species was collected, with 11 new forms based on Dumas' specimens (see Appendix A).

September–December 1896 In September, October and December 1896 (Hartert 1898d: 466), Everett visited Sumba Island [9] and later twice sent a 'trained native' to Sumba, where he made a successful collection on the first visit but was less successful on the second visit and was dismissed. While Dumas may have been with Everett when he visited Sumba, the dismissed collector was 'a Sumbanese'.

April–May 1897 Everett collected on Pantar Island [10] in April 1897, on Alor Island [11] (chiefly at Irána) in March–May 1897, and on Lomblen Island [12] for four days in May 1897. Hartert (1898c: 455) quoted Everett: 'I got a severe attack of intermittent fever (malaria), and

when off my head I think I must have kicked violently against something with my damaged leg—anyhow I burst a vein and the leg swelled to an enormous size. It was kept bandaged with ice for a week, and ultimately I was taken to the hospital in Makassar, where I am now slowly recovering from an operation.’ There is no mention of Dumas relative to collecting on these islands (Hartert 1898c), but Everett must have been incapacitated during this time and would have needed an assistant.

July–August 1897 Everett made an abortive attempt to collect on Timor in 1897 (Hartert 1898b: 112). He arrived at Atapupu [13] on 8 July 1897 and sent his men (unnamed) and supplies into the interior, to Fileran, with an interpreter. The interpreter apparently misrepresented Everett’s purpose and as a result the local inhabitants were afraid to allow collecting, so he had to give up penetrating the mountains. A few specimens were collected at Fileran, but he had to withdraw his party quickly. Most collecting was done near Atapupu. All of his party were ill during this trip, and Everett noted (Hartert 1898b: 111): ‘My servant [presumably Dumas] is down with strong fever, which does not seem inclined to get better, and I am not well myself.’

February 1898 In February 1898 (Hartert 1900b: 549–550), Everett, who was in the hospital in Singapore and already suffering from his fatal illness, sent some of his ‘trained Bornean bird-skinners’ to the Lingga Islands to collect. The labels of the 39 species collected bear the date, sex and locality. Everett filled them in, but the collecting was probably done under Dumas’ direction because the sex annotation is not followed by ‘Nat. Coll.’.

August–September 1898 Prior to his death in June 1898 in London (Anon. 1898: 606), Everett sent Dumas to collect on Buru Island, a collection made in August and September 1898 (Hartert 1899, 1900a, Stresemann 1914: 361). In Rothschild’s partial list of his purchases (Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, American Museum of Natural History, AMNH) is a notation that he purchased 110 Buru specimens on 14 February 1899, whether directly from Dumas or from a dealer is not mentioned. This was apparently an approximate number, or others were purchased later, for there are now 113 specimens of 49 species in AMNH. They were collected mostly on Mount Mada (now Kapalatmada [14]) at about 915 m and bear Everett’s printed labels with the locality, altitude, sex, iris colour and date written on the back in Dumas’ hand, the front filled in by Hartert. Hartert thought Dumas should have gone higher, but noted that he sent a large collection of well-made bird skins with ‘a surprising number of new forms’. Hartert was disappointed that often only single specimens of the new birds were obtained. Some specimens were also obtained at Kayeli on the east coast in October 1898 and a few from Bara on the north-west coast in September 1898. This collection was reported on by Rothschild (1899b) and Hartert (1899, 1900a). Hartert’s (1900a) paper included specimens collected by William Doherty in March 1897 near the coastal town of Kayeli as well as those collected by Dumas. Fifteen new forms were described based on Dumas’ specimens (see Appendix A).

Late 1898 Rothschild noted in his ‘Purchases’ that on 8 March 1899 he selected 107 bird skins, plus ‘two extra’ (presumably bird skins) and one mammal (a cuscus) collected by Dumas on Morty (now Morotai [15]) Island. There was no indication whether he purchased them from Dumas or from a dealer. There are now 109 specimens of 66 species from Morotai in AMNH; the types of three new forms were Dumas specimens (see Appendix A). None of the Morotai specimens has original labels or dates and only the locality and Dumas’ name were included on the Rothschild printed label. There are also 28 Dumas specimens from Morotai in the Netherlands Centre for Biodiversity Naturalis (formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, RMNH), Leiden, purchased on 28 February 1899 from D. W. Horst, resident in Amboina; 45 Morotai specimens were purchased by BMNH from Gerrard

in 1899 (Sharpe 1906: 361), but were said to have been collected by Everett (long after his death); and other specimens are widely scattered in many other collections.

Although we have been unable to document this, it seems likely that Dumas at this time became associated with C. W. R. van Renesse van Duivenbode, a successful trader in many items including natural history specimens for scientific study and bird of paradise skins for the plume trade. His Nieuw Guinea Handelsmaatschappij (New Guinea Trading Company) headquarters were on Ternate Island, but he had a wide network of collectors working for him (Wichmann 1910–12: 172, Swadling 1996: 118). It was also at this point that Dumas was no longer using Everett's labels.

January 1899 In January 1899, Dumas was collecting on the Vogelkop, western New Guinea, which at that time was administered by the Netherlands East Indies Government and is today the Indonesian province of Papua (formerly Irian Jaya). These specimens have printed labels, signed by Dumas and annotated 'Mt. Maori', 'Maori Mt.', 'Mt. Moari' or 'Moari Mt.', 3,000 feet, with the sex usually given. These specimens caused Rothschild and Hartert much confusion over many years.

On 24 June 1899, Rothschild noted in his 'Purchases' book that he 'Selected from Arfak skins, etc.' 68 bird skins and two mammals from C. W. R. van Renesse van Duivenbode. This purchase is also mentioned by Rothschild & Hartert (1901: 60). Despite Rothschild's entry and perhaps because some of the specimens were so labeled, they decided that this locality was near Humboldt Bay, now Yos Sudarso Bay, on the north coast of New Guinea rather than on the Vogelkop (Rothschild 1899a: 137) and might represent a hitherto unknown avifauna from the Cyclops Mountains (Haffer 2007: 65). It was not until Ernst Mayr collected in the Arfak Mountains and in the Cyclops Mountains in 1928 (Mayr 1930) that it was finally proven that Dumas had collected in the Arfak Mountains: 'J. Dumas made a small collection on the eastern slopes of the Arfak Mountains [16], going up from Oransbari to Mt. Moari (called Mori by Salvadori), which Lord Rothschild and I erroneously believed to be near Humboldt Bay.' (Hartert 1930: 18). [Cape] Oransbari is just east of the coastal locality of Moari [17]. We think that Dumas' label locality actually meant the mountain near Moari, which also would have placed it in the Arfak Mountains.

Of the 68 bird skins purchased, 63 specimens of 40 species are now in AMNH. Rothschild's (1899a) publication of a new species from 'Mt. Moari', said there by him to be near Humboldt Bay, probably caused van Steenis-Kruseman (1950: 145) to list Humboldt Bay (now Yos Sudarso Bay [18]) as an 1899 collecting locality for Dumas. However, van Steenis-Kruseman (1950: 145) also noted that Dumas visited the Cyclops Mountains [19] in 1899, making it possible that some Humboldt Bay specimens were collected by Dumas in 1899 and were included with the Arfak specimens, although we have not been able to otherwise document this. We have found only two new forms described from the Arfak Mountains collection (see Appendix A).

1900 A collection of birds made by Dumas in '1900' on the Lawas River, Brunei, northern Borneo, is now in the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense (MZB) (Kloss 1930: 396). Forty-nine specimens listed on the current MZB spreadsheet are dated February 1900, and Dumas could not personally have collected them, as he was at that time on the Mamberamo River (see below). The date may represent when the collection was received or accessioned by the MZB. The collector apparently sexed them. Also, this is the year that Dumas established himself at Metu Débi [18], an island between Jotéfa Bay [18] and Humboldt Bay, to hunt for birds (Wichmann 1910–12: 172, Galis 1955: 14).

January 1900 On 14 April 1900, Rothschild noted in his 'Purchases' that he bought 46 bird skins from van Renesse van Duivenbode, but the collector was not mentioned. This purchase was of Dumas' specimens from the Mamberamo River [20], known then as

the Ambernoh River (Rothschild & Hartert 1901: 60). These specimens were not labelled or dated, the locality having been provided by van Renesse van Duivenbode, and also probably included specimens from Humboldt Bay. While Rothschild & Hartert (1903: 105–106) felt that Dumas was ‘unaware of the importance of localities’ and combined specimens from several places, Dumas, due to his long association with Everett, would have certainly been aware of the importance of localities. It is more likely that the confusion was due to van Renesse van Duivenbode, who was sometimes careless or misleading about localities in order to protect his own interests (Swadling 1996: 73–74). Of the 46 specimens purchased, there are 41 now in AMNH labeled ‘Ambernoh River’. An additional 27 are labelled ‘North Coast’ or ‘nr. Humboldt Bay’. The locality and date are uncertain, and Rothschild probably purchased additional specimens that are not noted in his ‘Purchases’. Four new forms were based on Dumas’ specimens from the Mamberamo River or the north coast (see Appendix A).

Dumas’ stay on the Mamberamo River was documented by Wichmann (1910–12: 711–712) in an interview with Dumas. On a voyage in the *Camphuys* in January 1900, Dumas was put ashore with 30 Dyak helpers and eventually set up camp near Havik Island, apparently with the notion of establishing a trading post. Following a severe outbreak of beri-beri among the Dyaks, which proved fatal to eight, the party was picked up by the *Camphuys* some 50 days later, where they recovered aboard the ship and went on to Humboldt Bay, later returning to Java. This provided opportunity for specimens to have been collected while the ship was at Humboldt Bay.

We have found no further evidence of purchases of Dumas material by Rothschild. In 1932 the Rothschild Collection of birds was purchased by AMNH, and the Dumas specimens in the Rothschild Collection referred to above are now in New York.

As was frequently the case, collectors sent their entire collections to Rothschild first, and after selecting those specimens he wished to retain, he sent the remainder to dealers, usually Edward Gerrard & Sons in London, to sell for the collector (Rothschild, 1983: 158). Most of the specimens listed by Sharpe (1906: 360–361) as collected by Everett were purchased from Gerrard and are in the bird collection of BMNH, now housed on the former Rothschild estate at Tring, England. Sharpe probably would not have known of Dumas’ involvement, as Everett’s labels have only his name on them. But Sharpe (1906: 342–343) listed two purchases of Dumas’ bird skins in 1899 and 1900 for a total of 94 specimens from northern New Guinea, probably from among those turned over to Gerrard by Rothschild. One new form was named by Ogilvie-Grant (1915: 163, see Appendix A) from among the BMNH purchases. Many other museums also may have purchased earlier Dumas specimens from Gerrard bearing only Everett’s name, and other dealers probably became involved. There are a few Dumas specimens in AMNH that were purchased by Leonard C. Sanford from the dealer W. F. H. Rosenberg.

July–September 1901 In July 1901, L. A. van Oosterzee, Controleur van Noord-Nieuw-Guinea, met Dumas on Metu Débi, where he had a trading post (Wichmann 1910–12: 768–769, Swadling 1996: 213). They made a trip inland with Lieutenant Schultz to Lake Sentani [21] in order to ascertain its size, leaving the lake where it flows into the Djafuri (now Jafuri) River at Puë and continuing on to the Tami River and back to Humboldt Bay. On 12 September 1901, they made a second trip to Lake Sentani (Wichmann 1910–12: 769, Lorentz 1905: 2–3, 63). The steamship on which van Oosterzee returned from Metu Débi eventually reached Ternate on 15 October 1901 (Wichmann 1910–12: 769–770), and it is possible that Dumas returned to Ternate at that time.

March–May 1902 After returning to Ternate from Humboldt Bay, Dumas went to south-west New Guinea for the New Guinea Trading Company, arriving at Fak Fak [22] in

March 1902 and travelling in the area between Cape Buru (which is probably at the mouth of the Buru River) and the mouth of the Newérip River [23]. During this trip he found that Mount Buru [24] was an isolated mountain and not part of the Charles Louis Mountains and determined that the Utanata River was further west than the location established for it by the *Triton* expedition in 1828. In addition to making observations along the coastline, he got to know the coastal people, trading with them and publishing a Dutch-Mimika wordlist (Dumas 1910). He made first contact with several local groups. Travelling by small boat, Dumas entered the estuaries of many of the small rivers, and found that one could travel this entire distance on interconnecting waterways without having to enter the ocean, with local people assisting him from time to time in the shallow estuaries. Because he was able to communicate with these people, he discovered that they moved inland during the south-east monsoon to escape the stormy weather and the plagues of insects. Dumas spent some time on the islands of Naurio and Puriri at the mouth of the Newérip hunting birds of paradise (van Hille 1905: 318–321, Wichmann 1910–12: 793–794, van Steenis-Kruseman 1950: 145). Van Hille (1905) based his map no. 4 on Dumas' sketch of the area and noted that when Dumas returned to Fak Fak in May 1902 following his explorations, he suffered badly from malaria.

February–August 1903 The Wichmann Expedition, initiated by the Maatschappij ter bevordering van Natuurkundig Onderzoek der Nederlandsche Kolonien (= Company for the promotion of Biological Research of the Dutch Colonies, and sometimes referred to as the Treub Company), was the first official expedition into Netherlands New Guinea, and its purpose was to map the north coast, explore the area, search for coal, minerals and forest products of commercial value, and make scientific studies. C. E. A. Wichmann (1917) led the expedition and produced a detailed account of it: L. F. de Beaufort was zoologist; H. A. Lorentz, ornithologist (assisted by J. W. van Nouhuys, commander of the steamer *Zeemeeuw* that brought the party to Humboldt Bay); G. J. A. van der Sande, anthropologist and ethnographer; and J. M. Dumas, bird collector. Wichmann (1917: viii) had met Dumas in Ternate and he departed from there with the expedition.

In early 1903, Dumas left from Manokwari [25], on the coast of Geelvink (now Cenderawasih) Bay and went to Humboldt Bay (Wichmann 1917: 96) ahead of the rest of the expedition to make arrangements for an expedition camp at Metu Débi, an island between Humboldt (now Yos Sudarso) Bay and Jotefa Bay, where he already owned a small house from his previous travels (Wichmann 1917: 149). Dumas was on this trip to collect birds (Wichmann 1917: 38), but after Wichmann arrived on 13 March 1903, he also assisted in the movement of men and materials on the numerous inland journeys made to explore the area (Wichmann 1917: 146–252). The fact that he also spoke various local languages and could communicate with the indigenous people (Lorentz 1905: 16, 47) must have added greatly to his value to the expedition. Dumas had brought with him 30 men from northern Borneo (Dyaks) and the bird of paradise hunters Rassip and Maringi, the latter from Ternate. These last two did most of the collecting during the trip; however, due to unrest in Ternate, they left the expedition in June (Lorentz 1905: 3, 199).

A trip inland to Lake Sentani, carrying a boat with them, was accomplished with Dumas' assistance. Many parts of the lake were explored and a list of specimens collected is in Wichmann (1917: 208–210). Wichmann (1917: 187) also listed the plants and animals collected on the Timená River. A route was pioneered to the Cyclops Mountains where collecting was undertaken and a list of plants and animals collected was published (Wichmann 1917: 194). Another trip was made along the coast to the Tami River [26] and on to the village of Oinake, across the border into what was then German New Guinea (now the village of Wutung [27] in Papua New Guinea). Animals collected on the Tami and the

Moso rivers were also listed (Wichmann 1917: 228–230). This must have been a very difficult trip. There are few details concerning the hardships, although Lorentz (1905: 3, 12) noted that several Dyaks contracted beri-beri. Evelyn Cheesman (1941, 1949: 201–217) made this same journey in 1938, and she provided details of this still little-known coastline. In May, Dumas undertook an exploratory trip from Lake Sentani to the Tami River, through the Sekanto River area and a list of animals collected is found in Wichmann (1917: 251). The Jafuri area was also visited. Dumas' knowledge of the area from previous visits was of great assistance on these exploratory journeys and Wichmann (1917: viii) considered himself fortunate to have met Dumas in Ternate and to have had his expertise and experience available. Dumas also took photographs during the expedition (Lorentz, 1905: 150) and there are 131 photographs taken by Dumas between 1903 and 1910 at the KITLV / Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies, Leiden.

The greater part of the bird collection was made near Humboldt Bay, where the expedition remained four months, and was reported on by de Beaufort (1909). Dumas is not mentioned in his report, but he was undoubtedly helping with the bird collecting. The only mention we have come across is that he collected three Victoria Crowned Pigeons *Goura victoria*, and the next day he went with de Beaufort to collect more birds (Wichmann 1917: 249), but he probably collected on all of the various excursions inland. He also collected some plants after the departure of the plant collectors Atasrip and Djibja from the expedition (van Steenis-Kruseman 1950: 145). Dumas remained with the Wichmann expedition on its return, during which it made stops at some islands off northern New Guinea and in Geelvink, now Cenderawasih Bay [28]. The 408 specimens from this expedition were deposited in RMNH in October 1909.

On the return, the expedition stopped at Manokwari and ended at Ternate in August. We were unable to find where Dumas disembarked or information on his whereabouts between the end of the 1903 expedition and his joining the following expedition.

April–November 1907 In 1907, Dumas joined the first Netherlands South New Guinea expedition, initiated by the Maatschappij ter bevordering van Natuurkundig Onderzoek der Nederlandsche Kolonien and under the leadership of H. A. Lorentz, who would have known Dumas from the 1903 expedition. G. M. Versteeg was the botanist on this expedition and van Steenis-Kruseman (1950: 542–543) and Lorentz (1913: 2) gave details of the botanical collections and an itinerary. From April to August 1907 they moved up the Noord River, later renamed the Lorentz River and now known as the Unir River [29], going overland to the Hellwig Mountains in September and making a further reconnaissance of the Reiger and Dumas rivers in late September and early October. In November the expedition was at Merauke.

E. D. van Oort (1909) reported on the 480 bird specimens collected, some of which were collected at Merauke [30] between 6 and 25 November, at the end of the expedition. This collection was deposited in RMNH. While Dumas is not mentioned by name in van Oort's publication, he undoubtedly assisted in making the bird collection, and it was probably on this expedition that the Dumas River was named for him.

Van Oort (1910a) reported on part of a collection made near Merauke between June 1907 and March 1908 by the Dutch Exploration Detachment. Twenty-nine specimens of 19 species from this collection were sent to van Oort by J. C. Koningsberger of the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense (MZB) for identification, one of which was a new record for New Guinea and another was described as a new subspecies. Apparently the remainder of the collection was retained in MZB, where L. F. de Beaufort briefly examined it and reported that it contained two cranes, at that time unreported from New Guinea. It is unclear from van Oort's note whether the specimens he examined were retained in Leiden or returned to

MZB, but the type of the new *Oriolus sagittata magnirostris* is in RMNH (Dekker & Quaiser 2006: 54). The specimens were sexed, but undated. It is not certain that Dumas collected these specimens, but he had returned to Merauke in November 1907 with the first Lorentz expedition and left again in May 1908 to explore the Bloemen River (van Steenis-Kruseman 1950: 145), so it is probable that he did.

In July 1907, the Netherlands New Guinea government had begun a programme of exploration 'the like of which New Guinea had never known before and would never know again. The programme lasted seven years, cost 5,500,000 guilders, and involved approximately 800 men' (Souter 1963: 131–132). The South New Guinea detachment began by exploring the area around Merauke, then moved north-west along the coast, exploring each major river as they came to it. Dumas became a part of this massive government attempt to impose authority and discover possibilities for commercial development.

May 1908–January 1910 During this time, Dumas was a naturalist attached to the government Exploration Detachment in southern Dutch New Guinea (van Steenis-Kruseman 1950: 145). In May–June 1908, Dumas was on the Bloemen (Blumen) River, now the Jatsy River [31] (between the Hellwig and Kasteel rivers), returning to Merauke on 15 June. From 29 June to 12 July 1908 his detachment went to the Utumbuwe River and back to Merauke. They then made a 12-day reconnaissance between the Byan (now Bian) River and the Merauke River [32], e.g. of the basin of the Kumbe River [33]. In September, Dumas participated in more exploration of the same region until December 1908, when he returned to Merauke. On 18 February–27 March 1909 he explored the basin of the Digul River [34], tracing a path from the Digul to the Fly River and, subsequently, investigating small tributaries of the lower Digul from April to July, under the leadership of L. Weber. It was on this expedition that the snow atop Mount Juliana (now Mount Mendala [35]) was first sighted. The one bird specimen in MZB collected by Dumas on the Digul River is dated July 1909 and is listed both on the MZB spreadsheet and by Hartert (1932: 30). Beginning in mid-November 1909, Dumas' detachment under the leadership of Captain A. B. W. Schaeffer explored the region near and above the Kumbe River, but encountered difficulties and its trip was aborted. Part of this detachment then went to the Eilanden River. Dumas was with another part of the expedition under the leadership of Lieutenant van der Bie that visited Frederik Hendrik (now Yos Sudarso) Island [36] on 19 January 1910 (Anon. 1916: 7, van Steenis-Kruseman 1950: 145). We were unable to find documentation of any other bird specimens collected by Dumas during this period.

Late 1909–1910 There were at least four expeditions collecting natural history specimens in south-west New Guinea in late 1909–10. Lorentz was at the end of his second expedition, the second Netherlands South New Guinea Expedition, during which his party had entered the Lorentz River on 2 September 1909. Essentially following the path of the first Lorentz expedition, they continued beyond and on 8 November 1909 (Lorentz 1911: 492) reached the snows of Mount Wilhelmina (now Mount Trikora [37]) in the Oranje (now Jayawijaya) Range of the Snow (now Maoke) Mountains. G. M. Versteeg was the zoologist and botanist on this expedition and D. Habbema was the commander of the military detachment attached to it (van Steenis-Kruseman 1950: 209, Souter 1963: 133–135). Dumas was not attached to this expedition, being on the Otakwa River at the time (see below). Van Oort (1910b) described the new forms from this second expedition, and Junge (1937, 1939) reported on all of the birds from the second Lorentz expedition.

Lorentz had been badly injured in a near-fatal fall when descending from the snows of Mount Wilhelmina and spent many days of agonised travel back. On 15 December 1909 they reached Bivouac Island and awaited the arrival of the steamship *Java* (Lorentz 1911:

495), and 'after a short visit to the British expedition on the Mimika river [the *Java*] towed us back to Java and safely landed us there' (Lorentz 1911: 479).

The British expedition Lorentz mentioned was the British Ornithologists' Union Jubilee Expedition to New Guinea under the leadership of Walter Goodfellow, with A. F. R. Wollaston as the zoologist. The Dutch authorities had agreed to allow them to enter the Snow Mountains only after 1 January 1910 so as not to interfere with Lorentz's expedition, and they had decided to explore the Mimika River [38] (Wollaston 1912: 2–3). Wollaston (1912: 169) mentioned the visit to the British camp by Lorentz and his company on their way back to Java, and Meek (1913: 211), Ogilvie-Grant (1915) and Souter (1963: 135–137) provided information on the British expedition as well.

The Exploration Detachment set out on 9 April 1910 for the Otakwa River [39], going on to the Carstensz Mountains (now the Jayawijaya Range) following the left tributary of the Setekwa River, itself a tributary of the Otakwa. This expedition was under the command of Captain J. J. van der Bie, with J. M. Dumas, surveyor and naturalist, three white sergeants and approximately 50 native soldiers and convicts, and 20 Dyaks of north Borneo. The Otakwa expedition of the Dutch was in the field for seven months in an attempt to cross New Guinea via that river. Unfortunately, it led them to some of the highest mountains in New Guinea. Because this route was not feasible, on 5 November 1910 the detachment was withdrawn from the Otakwa and combined with another Dutch expedition already in the field on the Eilanden River, probably that of Captain A. B. W. Schaeffer mentioned earlier, arriving on 2 December 1910 (van Steenis-Kruseman 1950: 145, Wollaston 1912: 210).

With the Otakawa River Exploration Detachment was the Australian Albert S. Meek, two assistants (probably the Eichhorn brothers), and ten men from the Australian part of New Guinea. Meek had been allowed to join the Otakwa expedition and use the government ship that supplied it. He left Merauke on 9 June 1910 to join the expedition and made collections mostly at approximately 610 to 915 m on the Setekwa River, a tributary of the Otakwa, where he set up his camp (Rothschild & Hartert 1913). Meek (1913: 209–213) noted that he would have been unable to work there without the government force nearby, because the local inhabitants were wild, nomadic and given to thievery. Meek undoubtedly met Dumas during this period, but did not mention him by name in his book (Meek 1913). In 'December' 1910, Meek had a 'cordial offer' from the captain commanding the Eilanden River Expedition to join his forces (Meek 1913: 216–217) and he left for the coast on 16 'December' 1910 (probably November, the dates in Meek 1913 are unreliable; latest specimen date from upper Setekwa is 16 November). Meek's collection was made for Lord Walter Rothschild (see Rothschild & Hartert 1913) and the bird specimens are now in AMNH.

Wollaston travelled from the site of the British expedition on the Mimika River to Merauke in November 1910 on the Dutch government supply steamer, *Valk*, which serviced various Dutch expeditions. En route they stopped at the Otakwa River to bring away the Dutch Exploration Detachment that had been on that river. Wollaston (1912: 44) mentioned that Mr Dumas of the Dutch expedition to the Utakwa (= Otakwa) River identified the slate exposed on the face of Mount Carstensz (now Mount Jaya [40]) and that Meek 'had been attached to the Dutch Expedition to make collections of birds and butterflies for a private museum in England.' (Wollaston 1912: 210). All of the people from both parties were taken aboard the *Valk* along with all their gear and live animals! Wollaston (1912: 212) particularly mentioned the three cassowary eggs that Dumas brought aboard and that hatched on the ship, and he was also impressed by the fine physical appearance and industriousness of the Dyaks accompanying the Dutch detachment. Undoubtedly, it was a very heavily loaded ship on its way to the Eilanden River.

1910–11 The Eilanden (now Pulau [41]) River expedition had already been in the field for some months, searching for a route across New Guinea that would intersect with an upper tributary of the Sepik River, which flowed into the sea in German territory on the north side of New Guinea. This attempt to cross the island was abandoned due to illness (Wollaston 1912: 216–217) and the *Valk* left many of the men from the Otakwa expedition on the Eilanden River, apparently to reorganise exploration. Dumas was among them and took part in exploration of the Eilanden River and 'A' and 'B' rivers, these last two apparently tributaries of the Eilanden. This party returned to Merauke at the end of March 1911 (van Steenis-Kruseman 1950: 145). Using the spreadsheet of Dumas skins from the Eilanden River kindly provided to us by MZB and the Eilanden River specimens collected in 1911 and recorded by Hartert (1932) as being in MZB at that time, we have been able to compile a list of 13 species collected by Dumas and his group in March and early April 1911.

Meek and his party were also left on the Eilanden River. He then went upriver c.240 km by steamer to the boat moored there as a supply base for the Dutch expedition. After this he went by launch for two days and then by canoe for four more days to 'Canoe Camp'. Leaving supplies at the 'Canoe Camp' of the Dutch expedition, Meek traveled further inland for four days to set up a mountain camp at approximately 1,980 m on Mount Goliath. At this camp, with food not available from local people and supplies a four-day walk away, Meek's hunters contracted beri-beri and three died. He broke camp and descended to the coast apparently at the same time as the Dutch expedition. He left Dutch New Guinea in March 1911 (Meek 1913: 230; latest specimen date 10 March). These specimens were reported on by Rothschild & Hartert (1913) and are now in AMNH, but do not include any Dumas specimens.

August 1911 In August 1911, and earlier, Dumas was involved in exploration of the 'A' River, a tributary of the Eilanden River (this may be the river now known as the Brazza) and the area west of it (van Steenis-Kruseman 1950: 145), but we have no information on whether he was routinely collecting. There is, however, a specimen of Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus* reported by both the MZB spreadsheet and by Hartert (1932: 445) as having been collected by Dumas on the Eilanden River on 6 June 1911. This shows that he was on the river prior to August.

Between 1911 (when he was 55 years old) and 1917, a further gap exists in our knowledge of Dumas' activities. During this period, increased restrictions on the collection of birds of paradise for the plume trade and the 1914 liquidation of van Renesse van Duivenbode's company (Wichmann 1917: 387) along with the outbreak of World War I, which must have led to a disruption in exploration of New Guinea by the Dutch government, probably resulted in difficult times for Dumas. Very little is known about Dumas' later life.

1917 In approximately April–June 1917 when he was 61 years of age, Dumas was in Palembang and Air Rawas, southern Sumatra, collecting plants for K. Heyne (van Steenis-Kruseman 1950: 145). There is one undated Dumas bird specimen in MZB from Tanjungkassau, Sumatra.

Dumas was employed c.1917 as a civil servant in the Dept. of Agriculture in Buitenzorg (now Bogor), Java, and settled in that year at Tanahsareal, where he lived for the rest of his life. Apparently, he continued to collect birds occasionally, as there are eight bird specimens in MZB collected in 1923–24 from the vicinity of Bogor. Nothing is known about his first marriage except that his wife was European and that they had one son, Charles Dumas (1920–38). He married a second time, on 18 August 1921, to Philipina Tan Lien Nio (died c.1938), of Chinese descent. Dumas died at Bogor at age 74 on 25 March 1931 (Dumas & Dumas 1997).

Not only was Dumas a collector of natural history specimens, but his positions with the various Dutch expeditions and with the Dutch Exploration Detachment included greater responsibilities, based no doubt on his broad experience in the forests of New Guinea and with the local inhabitants. His many journeys into difficult and unexplored areas, and the respect of those who worked with him, as well as his continued employment by the Dutch Exploration Detachment, point to him as an experienced and knowledgeable explorer.

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Appendix A: types collected by Dumas

The following is a list of new taxa described, the types of which were collected by Dumas. This can only be a very partial list, gleaned from new taxa from high altitudes when Dumas was the assistant to Everett and from new taxa based on Dumas' later collections treated by Rothschild and / or Hartert, Stresemann, Ogilvie-Grant and Vaurie. It is only a glimpse at the importance of the field prowess of Dumas and his men and their contribution to ornithological knowledge at the turn of the 20th century. Nomenclature follows Dickinson (2003).

Bonthain Peak, Mount Lompobattang, southern Sulawesi

Spilospizias trinotatus haesitandus Hartert, 1896 [now *Accipiter trinotatus* Bonaparte, 1850]
Chlorocharis squamiceps Hartert, 1896 [now *Lophozosterops s. squamiceps* (Hartert, 1896)]
Catapouera turdoides Hartert, 1896 [now *Catapouera t. turdoides* Hartert, 1896]
Dendrobiastes hyperythra brunneicauda Stresemann, 1931 [now *Ficedula hyperythra jugosae* (Riley, 1921)]
Siphia bonthaina Hartert, 1896 [now *Ficedula bonthaina* (Hartert, 1896)]

Mount Repok, southern Flores

Pisorhinus alfredi Hartert, 1897 [now *Otus alfredi* (Hartert, 1897)]
Pachycephala nudigula Hartert, 1897 [now *Pachycephala u. nudigula* Hartert, 1897]
Phyllergates everetti Hartert, 1897 [now *Orthotomus cucullatus everetti* (Hartert, 1897)]
Acauthopneuste floris Hartert, 1898 [now *Phylloscopus presbytes floris* (Hartert, 1898)]
Cryptolopha moutis floris Hartert, 1897 [now *Seicercus moutis floris* (Hartert, 1897)]
Pnoepyga everetti Rothschild, 1897 [now *Pnoepyga pusilla everetti* Rothschild, 1897]
Zosterops supercilialis Hartert, 1897 [now *Lophozosterops s. supercilialis* (Hartert, 1897)]
Lophozosterops subcristatus Hartert, 1897 [now *Lophozosterops dohertyi subcristatus* Hartert, 1897]
Zosterops crassirostris Hartert, 1897 [now *Heleia crassirostris* (Hartert, 1897)]
Brachypteryx floris Hartert, 1897 [now *Brachypteryx montana floris* Hartert, 1897]
Microeca oscillans Hartert, 1897 [now *Rhinomyias o. oscillans* (Hartert, 1897)]

Buru Island, Moluccas

Megapodius duperryi buruensis Stresemann, 1914 [now *Megapodius forstenii buruensis* Stresemann, 1914]
Reinwardtoena reinwardtii albida Hartert, 1900 [now *Reinwardtoena r. reinwardtii* (Temminck, 1824)]
Columba mada Hartert, 1899 [now *Gymnophaps m. mada* (Hartert, 1899)]
Prioniturus mada Hartert, 1900 [now *Prioniturus mada* Hartert, 1900]
Strix cayelii Hartert, 1900 [now *Tyto sororcula cayelii* (Hartert, 1900)]
Pachycephala melanura buruensis Hartert, 1899 [now *Pachycephala macrorhyncha buruensis* Hartert, 1899]
Rhipidura superflua Hartert, 1899 [now *Rhipidura superflua* Hartert, 1899]
Myiagra galeata buruensis Hartert, 1903 [now *Myiagra galeata buruensis* Hartert, 1903]
Phyllergates everetti dumasi Hartert, 1899 [now *Orthotomus cucullatus dumasi* (Hartert, 1899)]
Androphilus disturbans Hartert, 1900 [now *Bradypterus castaneus disturbans* (Hartert, 1900)]
Acanthopneuste buruensis Hartert, 1899 [now *Phylloscopus poliocephalus everetti* (Hartert, 1899)]
Geocichla dumasi Rothschild, 1899 [now *Zosterops dumasi* (Rothschild, 1899)]; cf. Fig. 5
Microeca addita Hartert, 1900 [now *Rhinomyias additus* (Hartert, 1900)]
Erythronyias buruensis Hartert, 1899 [now *Ficedula b. buruensis* (Hartert, 1899)]
Cinnyris zenobia buruensis Hartert, 1910 [now *Cinnyris jugularis buruensis* Hartert, 1910]

Morotai Island

Accipiter fasciatus mortyi Hartert, 1925 [now *Accipiter novae-hollandiae mortyi* Hartert, 1925]
Myzomela simplex mortyana Hartert, 1903 [now *Myzomela obscura mortyana* Hartert, 1903]
Dicrurus hottentottus morotensis Vaurie, 1946 [now *Dicrurus bracteatus morotensis* Vaurie, 1946]

Mount Moari, Vogelkop, west New Guinea

Crateroscelis rufobrunnea Rothschild & Hartert, 1900 [now *Crateroscelis m. murina* (P. L. Slater, 1858)]
Melospitta gigantea Rothschild, 1899 [now *Melampitta gigantea* (Rothschild, 1899)]; cf. Fig. 4

Mamberamo River and north coast of west New Guinea

Nasiterna salvadorii Rothschild & Hartert, 1901 [now *Micropsitta pusio beccarii* (Salvadori, 1876)]
Idolisisoma meyeri sharpei Rothschild & Hartert, 1903 [now *Coraciina incerta* (Meyer, 1874)]
Poecilodryas brachyura dumasi Ogilvie-Grant, 1915 [now *Poecilodryas brachyura dumasi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1915]

Dicaeum geelvinkianum diversum Rothschild & Hartert, 1903 [now *Dicaeum geelvinkianum diversum* Rothschild & Hartert, 1903]

Appendix B: gazetteer

Coordinates are in degrees and minutes. Numbers in brackets refer to localities shown on the map (Fig. 1).

Air Rawas	02°42'S, 103°24'E
Alor Island [11]	08°15'S, 124°45'E
Ambernoh River, see Mamberamo River	
Arfak Mountains [16]	01°05'S, 133°58'E
Atapupu [13]	09°00'S, 124°51'E
Bagelen	07°49'S, 110°01'E
Bara	03°08'S, 126°11'E
Barat River	05°23'S, 137°52'E
Batavia, see Jakarta	
Bian River	08°07'S, 139°56'E
Bloemen River, see Jatsy River	
Bogor	06°35'S, 106°47'E
Bonthain Peak, see Mount Lompobatang	
Brazza River	05°21'S, 139°24'E
Buitenzorg, see Bogor	
Buru Island	03°24'S, 126°40'E
Buru River	04°18'S, 134°56'E
Cape Oransbari	01°21'S, 134°15'E
Cenderawasih Bay [28]	02°30'S, 135°20'E
Cyclops Mountains [19]	02°32'S, 140°36'E
Digul River [34]	07°05'S, 138°42'E
Dumas River	05°00'S, 138°42'E
Eilanden River, see Pulau River	
Ende Island	08°53'S, 121°32'E
Fak Fak [22]	02°55'S, 132°18'E
Frederik Hendrik Island, see Yos Sudarso Island	
Geelvink Bay, see Cenderawasih Bay	
Havik Island	02°20'S, 138°00'E
Hellwig River, see Barat River	
Humboldt Bay, see Yos Sudarso Bay	
Indrulaman	c.05°30'S, 120°05'E
Jafuri River	02°46'S, 140°44'E
Jakarta	06°10'S, 106°48'E
Jampea, see Tanahjampea	
Jatsy River [31]	05°17'S, 137°45'E
Jayawijaya Range	04°30'S, 139°30'E
Jotēfa Bay [18]	c.02°38'S, 140°44'E
Kalao Island [4]	07°18'S, 120°58'E
Kasteel River, see West Kasteel River	
Kayeli	03°23'S, 127°06'E
Kumbe River [33]	08°21'S, 140°14'E
Labuan Island	05°19'N, 115°13'E
Lake Sentani [21]	02°36'S, 140°34'E
Lawas River	04°58'N, 115°25'E
Lingga Islands	00°00, 104°35'E
Lomblen Island [12]	08°25'S, 123°30'E
Lombok Island [5]	08°45'S, 116°30'E
Lorentz River, see Unir River	
Mamberamo River [20]	01°26'S, 137°53'E

Manggarai District	08°30'S, 120°15'E
Manokwari [25]	00°52'S, 134°05'E
Merauke River [32]	08°30'S, 140°24'E
Merauke [30]	08°28'S, 140°20'E
Metu Débi [18]	c.02°37'S, 140°42'E
Mimika River [38]	04°42'S, 136°27'E
Moari [17]	01°21'S, 134°15'E
Morotai Island [15]	02°20'N, 128°40'E
Moso River	02°38'S, 140°56'E
Mount Buru [24]	04°14'S, 134°57'E
Mount Carstenz, see Mount Jaya	
Mount Goliath	04°40'S, 139°52'E
Mount Jaya [40]	04°05'S, 137°11'E
Mount Juliana, see Mount Mandala	
Mount Kapalatmada [14]	03°15'S, 126°09'E
Mount Lompobatang [1]	05°20'S, 119°55'E
Mount Mandala [35]	04°44'S, 140°20'E
Mount Repok [8]	08°45'S, 120°21'E
Mount Rinjani [5]	08°24'S, 116°28'E
Mount Trikora [37]	04°15'S, 138°45'E
Mount Wilhelmina, see Mount Trikora	
Nanga Ramut [7]	c.08°49'S, 120°23'E
Newérip River [23]	04°52'S, 136°58'E
Noord River, see Unir River	
Oinake, see Wutung	
Oranje Range, see Jayawijaya Range	
Otakwa River [39]	04°59'S, 137°13'E
Palembang	02°55'S, 104°45'E
Pantar Island [10]	08°25'S, 124°07'E
Puë	02°42'S, 140°35'E
Pulau River [41]	05°50'S, 138°15'E
Puriri Island	04°55'S, 136°53'E
Reiger River	04°52'S, 138°47'E
Sawu Island [6]	10°30'S, 121°54'E
Sekanto River	02°45'S, 140°48'E
Selayar Island [2]	06°05'S, 120°30'E
Setekwa River	04°54'S, 137°19'E
Sumba Island [9]	10°00'S, 120°00'E
Tami River [26]	02°37'S, 140°55'E
Tanahsareal	06°09'S, 106°48'E
Tanahjampea Island [3]	07°05'S, 120°42'E
Tanjungkassau	03°18'N, 99°17'E
Tasoso	c.05°20'S, 119°55'E
Unir River [29]	05°23'S, 138°04'E
Utumbuwe River	05°30'S, 138°05'E
West Kasteel River	05°14'S, 137°40'E
Wutung [27]	02°35'S, 141°02'E
Yos Sudarso Bay [18]	02°35'S, 140°45'E
Yos Sudarso Island [36]	07°50'S, 138°30'E